

As stated in our last, we sent down to Staten Island on Thursday evening for the Official Returns of Richmond County, engaging a gentleman who resides there to send over to Richmond Court House at our expense for them, and send them up that night if possible; but if not, to send them to next morning. They were accordingly procured at our cost, but could not be sent up to us till yesterday morning. Our arrangement was overheard by one of the publishers of the Evening Post, who yesterday morning called before us and persuaded our friend to give him a copy of the returns which we alone had thought or enterprise to procure; and accordingly that publisher was enabled to issue them in his own paper and furnish them to the Commercial in advance of their appearance in this paper. It may be that this is the fair thing, but we confess it does not strike us in that light.

The Post and Commercial each undertook, on the strength of our returns, to give last evening the full Official Vote for Senators in this District, but neither succeeded in giving it correctly.

For a notice of the Democratic Review, Official Returns from Georgia and Pennsylvania, and Table of the First Settlement of the several States, see First Page.

For a Poem by Hosmer, a Passage from the new Part of Charles O'Malley, Revolution in Mexico, Wordsworth by Dr. Channing, &c. see Last Page.

### Banks and Currency.

Every day's experience serves to convince us more thoroughly of the impracticable soundness of the good old Whig ground that without a National Bank, or something equivalent to it, this Country can never enjoy the blessings of a sound, adequate, and uniform Currency. We may preach the advantages of a rigidly Specie Currency till doomsday, suppress small Bills and all bills, so far as law can effect it, enact Sub-Treasury laws and hang up Bank Presidents to the lamp-posts, and after all the actual circulating medium of the Country will consist mainly of promises in some form or other. Banish all legal Paper Money, and we shall have illegal in its stead of inferior character and utility; irresponsible and irredeemable shillings in place of the notes of solvent, specie-paying Banks. The attempt to shut out the tide of Paper Currency is as idle as to dam Niagara. Close one avenue, and it rushes in with redoubled force at another. In fact, laws to prevent or repress the use of a mere facility of trade—to say that one man shall not pay and another receive what they mutually agree upon in a bargain—can never answer any good purpose.

Paper Money, then, is a form of credit, a facility of traffic, which must and will exist. Hostile legislation can vitiate, but not suppress it. The only practical question is, How shall we secure the best possible Currency of Paper and Specie? Legislation cannot annihilate Paper, but it may make it vastly better or worse. And our conviction is daily strengthened that the aim of Legislation should be to secure first, the certain and absolute solvency and convertibility of all the Paper Money which may be issued; and secondly, the uniformity of such Circulation throughout the Country.

To these ends we believe a National Bank, or some agency performing the functions of a National Bank, indispensable. We could wish that there were but one institution in the Country authorized to issue Paper Money, and that the profits of such emission were to go into the Treasury of the United States. The farther its management could be removed from the politics and the more intimately it could be associated with the substantial business of the Country, the better we should like it. But, convinced that a large proportion of the People regard with prejudice, passion and dislike any National Institution—unjustly adding to the abuses not merely of its managers, but even of its enemies—while another portion are weary and heart-sick of the turmoil, the disappointment, the fruitless strife, and the unjust obloquy to which the advocates of a National Bank have been subjected, we are opposed to any new agitation of the subject. Let us submit with a grace to that state of things which unforeseen casualties rather than any fair expression of the popular will has brought upon us. Let a National Bank rest until the necessities of the People shall call for it without distinction of party—until the mischiefs of party prejudice shall be dispelled by the clear light of experience and truth. Meantime let us offer no opposition to President Tyler's 'fidelity,' but give it a trial, with the understanding that a Whig Congress can repeal it at the next session, should it prove injurious to the public welfare.

But while we counsel submission to what appears inevitable, we ask the People universally to realize and acknowledge that a Currency of Bank Paper without any National regulation or central energy is not a *Watts* Currency, and that the Whig party is no wise responsible therefor. He was not a Whig President who proposed, in destroying a National Bank, to furnish the People a 'better currency' by means of the State Banks alone. He was not a Whig President who declared the State Banks alone fully adequate to all the wants of the Government and Nation. The whole train of events which has brought the Country to its present fiscal condition has been produced in defiance of the Whigs. We have resisted, argued, entreated, predicting rottenness, bankruptcy and an irredeemable Currency as the inevitable fruits of the Executive measures of the last ten years. Unheeding our remonstrances, dead to our arguments, the car of Juggernaut has rolled on. Surely we are not responsible for what it crushes beneath its relentless wheels!

If, therefore, the Currency shall grow worse instead of better—if a Resumption in one State shall be closely followed by Suspension in another—if Bank explosions and rascalities shall become the order of the day—if there is evinced eventually a general distrust and discredit of all Paper Money—we ask those who have resisted and thwarted us at every step to hold the Whig party guiltless in the premises. They have not hesitated to 'take the responsibility,' let them meet its consequences manfully. It is hard enough that so large a proportion of the intelligence and integrity of the Country should have no voice in directing its financial policy; but to ask them to 'make brick without straw' would be manifestly unjust.

Hon. Wm. C. Preston thinks seriously of resigning his seat in the U. S. Senate, because South Carolina dislikes his Whig votes. Thus works the doctrine of Instruction: Whigs demur to it, yet obey, and our opponents vehemently insist on it, yet rarely conform to it in practice. Its operation reminds us of the bitter old epigram:—

"Heaven takes the good, too good on earth to stay,  
And leaves the bad, too bad to take away."

FIRST SENATE DISTRICT—Official.				
County.	Lord.	Franklin.	Van Rensselaer.	Purdy.
New York.	16,119	16,207	16,445	16,172
Kings.	2,692	2,702	2,549	2,535
Richmond.	767	766	817	815
Total.	19,578	19,675	19,811	19,522
* Margin over Lord 227; over Franklin 136; over Purdy 289.				
Purdy 289. Franklin over Lord 91; over Purdy 153. Lord over Purdy, 62.				
* Elected.				
Carroll Hall.	New York.	Kings.	Richmond.	Total.
O'Connor,	2,202	239	3	2,449
Gottschberger,	2,175	239	8	2,422
Abolition.	New York.	Kings.	Richmond.	Total.
Tappan,	1,255	42	0	173
Dresser,	117	47	0	164
Total, 117,559				
842-83 majority.				

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION—Official.			
Whig.	GREENE.	Van Buren.	Van Rensselaer.
Senate, 1,111	322	322	322
Assembly, 1,111	322	322	322
Admission, 1,111	322	322	322
TOMPKINS.			
Senate, 1,111	322	322	322
Assembly, 1,111	322	322	322
Admission, 1,111	322	322	322
ONONDAGA.			
Senate, 1,111	322	322	322
Assembly, 1,111	322	322	322
Admission, 1,111	322	322	322
WESTCHESTER.			
Senate, 1,111	322	322	322
Assembly, 1,111	322	322	322
Admission, 1,111	322	322	322

The Commercial Advertiser on Thursday made its appearance in a new typographical dress of decided neatness, having been enlarged on the occasion of its formally absorbing the Evening Star, two weeks ago. It is now, if we mistake not, the oldest paper in our City, and has certainly been longest of any in the hands of its present conductors. It enjoys a very liberal patronage—more than any other evening paper—and, both as a commercial and a family paper, deserves its good fortune. Sound in morals, strong in talent, and unsurpassed in industry, the Commercial holds deservedly a high rank among our City journals.

And yet there is a drawback. In politics, it is the strangest, saddest sheet ever given to the light of day. Professing to accord generally with the Whigs, it does more to keep them eternally in the minority than any two Loco-Foco papers in the country. Even Mr. Fiala was not more skilful in the manufacture of arguments against himself—Educated in the most bigoted school of ancient Federalism, its Editor has unlearned nothing of the insinuations of a few wrong-headed members which overthrow that honest and patriotic party in spite of the general confidence in its integrity and worth—in its Washington, Jay, Marshall, and their associates. Whenever any considerable portion of that vast number who uphold the cause of Misrule because it claims to be Democratic begin to grow weary of being deluded by names—to ask themselves to what end they are arrayed in hostility and bitterness against their brethren—to examine candidly the real differences between the two parties—then there is certain to appear in the Commercial an editorial surcharged with aristocracy, asserting the idea of political rights for those who do not possess property! This is at once pointed upon by the Albany Argus, New Era, &c. as a point blank evidence of Whig hatred and contempt of the poor, and runs the rounds of the Loco-Foco journals, with staring capitals and startling comments; and again the real points of difference between the two parties are lost sight of by misguided thousands in their indignation at the insult, and their impatience to revenge it. And thus by one unjustifiable, inconsiderate, mischievous, fatal paragraph are thousands of votes periodically turned against the Whig cause. Well may the Commercial be, as it boasts it is, Mr. Van Buren's favorite Whig journal!

We make these remarks entirely in sorrow, and not in anger. We would not wantonly speak of one by so many years our senior, and with whom our personal relations have ever been those of kindness. We would not so speak did we not hope that the words of truth and sobriety, no matter how humble the source, may yet have some weight in arresting a course which exerts a suicidal influence upon the best interests of the Country.

Only one State Election remains to be heard from—that of Mississippi, which took place at the same time with ours. The Loco-Focos nominated their ticket on the avowed ground of repudiating the State Bonds—in other words, denying the State Debt, and refusing to pay it. The Whigs, at their State Convention, resolved, without one dissenting voice, that the State Debt, however unwisely contracted, was solemnly binding on the People of Mississippi, and must be paid. This is the main issue on the stump and at the Polls. As partisans, it would perhaps be best for that Loco-Focoism and swindling should triumph; but so deep and dark would be the stain thereby affixed upon our National character that we must ardently hope for the success of the Whig candidates. We shall have returns in a few days.

A writer in the St. Louis Argus proposes a Loco-Foco National Convention at Baltimore in November, 1842, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and enforce a resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks. We concur heartily in the idea that 'the party' ought especially to take upon itself the difficult duty of pulling the Country out of the slough of Suspension into which it has plunged it; but really, if the Southern and Western Banks are not to resume before November next, we shall consider them past praying for.

Gov. Pennington has appointed Thursday the 9th of December as the Day of Annual Thanksgiving in New-Jersey. Gov. Seward has suggested the same day in this State. The 25th of November is the day throughout New-England; the 24 of December in Ohio.

The Legislature of New-Jersey adjourned yesterday, to meet again on the 11th of January.

Whoever is in want of the right sort of a Hat will do well to make an early call on Spencer, corner of Chambers and Centre-streets, (just North of the Post-Office). His Fall fashion is justly admired for its combination of elegance, elasticity and finish with the more substantial qualities; and the great economy which his location and arrangements enable him to afford for \$4.25 a Hat, arranged of Mole-skin or Nutria Fur, (usually called Beaver), equal to HENRY'S \$5 article. Try him.

The Journal of Commerce is the most self-complacent and dogmatic of all possible newspapers. Prove it wrong to-day by mathematical demonstration, and to-morrow it will reiterate its refuted assertion, but complacently add that every body now agrees that it has been just right all along. Thus its leader yesterday assures the public that all the great questions which have recently agitated the Country—to wit, Tariff, National Bank, State Banks, Specie Payments, Abolition, Veto, and Small Bills—have been finally settled, and adds with most happy gravity—

"It is a matter not a little gratifying to ourselves that every one of these great principles has been settled very exactly upon the principles adopted by this paper."

Can this be beaten? The Tariff controversy is at an end, and all other controversies with it—for the Journal of Commerce has spoken! The wrangling world was a little perverse at first, not knowing the master-spirit which had descended to set it right, but it soon learned to listen and obey!

But can any one seriously imagine that the Tariff controversy is ended? If so, three short months will suffice to undeceive him. So of other questions enumerated.

Any allusion to the Public Lands, the Bankrupt Law, the Right of Petition, would have spoiled the Journal's article—so they are carefully kept out of sight. On these the discussion is not ended—on some of them it is hardly begun. If the Journal will graciously indicate in what manner they are to be settled, it may save some of its readers the trouble of thinking about them hereafter.

Our friend who writes us inquiring why Constantine Donohoe has been removed from the office of Street Inspector of the Sixth Ward, and why John McKeon is threatened with removal, must not be too inquisitive. They probably know all about it at Tammany, and there he should inquire. All we know of the matter is, that Messrs. Donohoe and McKeon are just as good men now as they were three months ago, unless voting the Carroll Hall ticket makes a difference.

Could not the proprietors of Stuyvesant Institute be induced to contrive some means for its proper ventilation? Its low, tight ceiling renders the air very bad after an audience has been an hour in it. Ditto of some other halls.

The Alton Telegraph (Illinois) is rejoicing over a great emigration to Texas from the strong Loco-Foco County of Greene, in that vicinity. Among them are the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and a late Judge of Probate. The Sheriff and his deputies were busy 'heading' them.

Henry E. Rochester has been appointed Superintendent of Common Schools for Monroe County. Ald. Mack is Superintendent of those in Rochester.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, a Whig Member of Congress from Indiana, has announced that he will decline a re-election.

The Livingston Republican bears at its head the name of Hon. LUTHER BRADISH as the Whig candidate for next Governor of this State.

Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, of scientific and miscellaneous celebrity, has been invited to give a course of Lectures in this City on Astronomy and Sideral Philosophy, to which he has consented. They are to commence at Clinton Hall next week.

Mrs. MOWATT gives her first Recitations at Stuyvesant Institute this evening.

The Mechanics' Institute of this City have completed arrangements for their Winter Course of Lectures, and will commence next week.

### City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

### CIVIL COURTS.

FRIDAY, November 12.  
In the Superior Court, to-day, an action was brought by the Jena Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, against J. L. Brown, scale-beam manufacturer, Water-street, near Peck-slip, to recover back money which had been paid to him on a policy of insurance. The store of Mr. Brown took fire in the third story on the night of the 24th July, 1841, and burnt the goods, but not the lower floor, which contained most of the goods. The policy was for \$5,000, the whole of which Mr. Brown claimed and received, asserting that he had lost \$5,000, but the Company now contend, from information subsequently received, that he did not lose \$5,000. The case was still on when the Court adjourned.

In the Court of Common Pleas, a case was tried in which Mr. Baker, bookseller, seeks to recover of Samuel Baker, master of the schooner L. S. Sturges, \$300, and interest, for the loss of a large box of books intended for the College at Georgetown, D. C., and sent to said schooner, lying at the foot of Wall-street, in April last, for transportation, but thrown into the river by the carelessness, it is asserted, of people belonging to the vessel. The box was heavy and not hooped. The men, instead of using slings, attempted to hoist it on board from the cart with dogs or can hooks stuck into the sides of the box, about half way down. The box struck against the side of the vessel, broke over the books had been inserted, and threw the contents into the river. The Court charged that the owner and captain of a vessel were common carriers, and that either of them could be sued for damage done to goods entrusted to them by shippers. The weakness of a box, unless it fell to pieces on board the vessel, when properly stored, was no excuse; after receiving it they must use such precaution as was necessary. They were answerable for its safety from every thing but the actual perils of the sea. The Captain denied having received the box, asserting that he ordered it to be placed on the wharf, and that the carman himself was to blame. This, however, was positively denied by the testimony for plaintiff. The jury will bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow forenoon.

In the case of J. W. James, the young Englishman arrested on board the ship Europe, from Liverpool, Judge Tallmadge, to-day, decided that the efforts respecting a bill of Exchange drawn by him for £160, or about \$200, were sufficient under the Stillwell act, for his detention, and on that claim he should be held. James was remanded. His goods are on board the Europe, and will probably be sent to the Public Store.

### COURT OF SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, November 12.  
Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah and Aldermen Leonard and Hatfield.  
The following sentences were passed by the Court:—

William Russell, convicted in September of an assault and battery on George Dunning, was fined \$15. The same, convicted of an assault and battery on P. C. Schultz, by shooting at him with a pistol, was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

Samuel McKinney, convicted of assault and battery on Henry Hoggett on returning from a fire, was fined \$10.

Benjamin Jones, convicted of keeping a disorderly house at No. 139 Anthony-street, was sentenced to three days imprisonment in the City Prison, and to pay a fine of \$50.

Brigdet McClunghy and Julius Keating, hot core girls, convicted of grand larceny in stealing \$20 from Eli Coleman, of Orange County, New York, in the Park, were each sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Sarah Jones and Catherine Young, convicted of stealing \$235 in sovereigns from John J. Morrison, were sentenced to the State Prison each for two years.

George McCarthy, convicted of petit larceny in stealing a cow from Capt. Halstead, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Samuel D. Bouse and Elizabeth Bouse, convicted of an assault and battery, and Noah Selby, convicted of a petit larceny, severally failing to appear to receive sentence, their recognizances were forfeited.

TRIAL FOR FALSE PRETENCE.—Chauncey C. Larkin, of Westfield, Conn., was put upon his trial for obtaining \$51.50 worth of clothing by false pretence, of Hercules H. Jones, No. 19 Maiden-lane, on the 28th August last. It appeared that the prisoner boarded at the City Hotel, and ordered the clothes made and sent there, the cash to be paid before the goods were delivered; however, the accused represented to Mr. Jones that he was the son of a rich Southern Planter, had bought a cargo of cotton and had deposited \$16,000, the avails thereof, in the City Bank. This was deposited to the inducement to deliver the goods, and they were delivered and prisoner was not again seen for a week, when he was met in the street, and gave a check on the Bank for the money. This on being presented was pronounced worthless, as the prisoner had not then nor had ever any funds in or account with that bank.

For the defence, the brother of prisoner deposed that after the arrest of the latter, he (witness) saw Mr. Jones and offered to pay the bill on condition of the complaint being withdrawn and the matter settled; but this was not accepted to by Mr. Jones, who said that he (witness) told him that prisoner was good and responsible; to let the prisoner have the goods, than he was by the representation of the accused that he was the son of a Southern planter and had \$16,000 in bank. This latter statement Mr. Jones, who was called as a witness, positively denied and said he delivered the goods under the prisoner's representation. Mr. Waterman, for defence, contended that although prisoner had lied he was not guilty of a false pretence under the statute, and read Senator Tray's opinion on the subject in the case of Haimes. The District Attorney replied and contended that it was a case of false pretence, and cited the opinion of the Chancellor in the case of Haimes. The Recorder charged as to the facts of the case and the law of false pretence, which he nicely defined, and the jury found a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court, and he was remanded for sentence.

Capt. Isaac R. Dutton, indicted for manslaughter, and whose recognizance was forfeited when he was at Hartford with his schooner, but again waived, appeared in Court and pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

The jury were discharged until Monday.

### SPECIAL SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, November 12.  
Before Judge Noah and Ald. Leonard and Hatfield.  
Edward Grace was tried for stealing \$20 in bills and coin, from Thomas Carroll, adjudged guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

John McKeon, charged with stealing a cap worth 50 cents from J. W. Barnes, and guilty, sent to the House of Refuge.

Samuel Harris, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Francis McKeon, guilty, sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Henry Stewart, old offender, stealing a coat worth \$5 from John Loomis, guilty, Penitentiary 6 months.

Thos. O'Brien, stealing a milk can and 4 bearing chains from Samuel Harris, guilty, sentenced suspended and he discharged on promise of good behavior.

James Martin and James Herbert, boys, stealing from John Brooks & Co. an overcoat worth \$5; guilty, sent to the House of Refuge.

Edward Green, a boy, stealing 50 cents from the money drawer of Norman Hickock; guilty, sentence suspended and discharged.

Robert Kidd, charged with an assault and battery, and William Peterson with petit larceny, were discharged for want of evidence. Adjourned.

### POLICE OFFICE.

FRIDAY, November 12.  
STEALING A WATCH.—A man named George Phillips was this day arrested by officer Tompkins, charged with stealing a silver pocket watch, worth \$20, from 284 Front street, the property of Bernard Campbell, in the room with whom the prisoner lodged. The prisoner was seen by Campbell to look at the watch in the night and in the morning the watch and prisoner had both disappeared. The watch was not recovered but Phillips was committed to prison.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Mary Farrell was this day arrested by officer Sweet, for stealing 2 needle worked caps and a cambric handkerchief from Mrs. Harriet Vanvor, of No. 96 Centre st., for which she was sent to prison, as the articles were not found upon her.

PASSING AN ALTERED BILL.—A man named Alexander A. Watts, went with a woman on Thursday night to a store of Andrew Francis, 13 West-st., and purchased a suit of clothes for \$25, for which he gave in payment a bill of the North River Banking Company, long since broken, altered to appear to be a bill of the North River Bank. The bill was pronounced bad, when Watts again took it, saying he got it only two blocks above, and starting out attempted to get on board the Jersey City Ferry Boat, but was followed and arrested, when the bill, which he said he got of his friend John Smith, had disappeared.

He was lodged in the watchhouse, and was to-day sent to prison.

### CORONER'S OFFICE.

FRIDAY, November 12.  
The Coroner on Thursday evening held an inquest at the house of Phoebe Jackson, colored woman, No. 51 Eliza-street, in the rear, on the body of Caroline Carr, a native of Scotland, aged about 30 years. The deceased was a woman of intemperate and dissolute habits; frequently had fits, was occasionally deranged, and on Saturday said the devil had come for her. On Monday evening she went to the above place to remain, and appeared to be laboring under partial aberration of mind. On Wednesday night she retired to bed about 9 o'clock, and rising between 12 and 1, dressed herself and read her bible and prayed until morning; she returned to bed and slept—between 9 and 10 in the morning on entering her room she was found lying on the floor with a cotton handkerchief tied tightly around her neck, dead.

Dr. W. S. Tompkins made a post mortem examination, and the jury found that the deceased committed suicide by strangling herself with a handkerchief.

LATE FROM INDIA.—We have received Bombay papers to the 1st of September; and take from the Overland Courier the following extracts: The Penang Gazette, of the 26th June, states that upwards of \$10,000, had been awarded as salvage upwards of \$10,000, for the recovery of the Freak from the Bombay convicts. The same paper announces the arrival, during the week, of the brig William, from Madras, the Berwick from the Mauritius, and the bark Eliza Ann, from the west coast of Sumatra.

By the latter vessel the accounts were received of an insurrection at Sinal, some time between March and April, in which about five hundred Dutch troops and followers had been massacred by the natives, who collected in great numbers from the interior and from the ports of Trincom and Booleoosama. The place was soon retaken, however, by a party dispatched from the ships of war, then in the harbor, and reinforcements from Tappan and Barroos, aided by those who were so fortunate as to escape from the massacre. There were eight or ten American vessels at different parts of the coast for cargo of pepper.

From Siam the accounts also, to the end of April. Business was exceedingly dull. The crop of sugar is spoken of as both abundant and in great quality. Some Pulicat merchants were in great distress on account of the King having refused to fulfill the contract he had entered into with them for clothing his army—or rather, after the fashion according to his own royal pleasure, by compelling the merchants to deliver up their goods at an arbitrary price fixed by his own officers, and requiring them to receive payment in produce at double the market value.

The war against Cochinchina was still in progress; and it seems the Siamese arms had been signally by success, a considerable Cochinchina force having surrendered to his Majesty's General on the frontier, on condition of their being allowed to return in safety to their own country.

These terms his Siamese Majesty did not approve, and threatened the next campaign to annihilate himself at the head of his army, and avenge the Cochinchina; the son of the late King, a native of a former one, being with the crown—head of a powerful party, fighting for the crown. The Siamese forces have, this advantage over the Cochinchina, that some of their vessels are commanded by Englishmen. [American.]

### By this Morning's Southern Mail.

The President returned yesterday to the Seat of Government from his visit to Virginia.

We perceive that, during his visit home, the President was offered the compliment of a public dinner by a number of his former constituents of New-Kent County, 'as a manifestation of their love and respect for him, both as a man and a politician,' but he declined its acceptance, on account of the necessity for his speedy return to Washington.

Official.  
APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.  
WILLIAM P. DEVAL, of Tallahassee, to be Law Agent in the Territory of Florida.

BOATS SNAGGED.—The steamboat Meteor, Capt. Dunning, arrived at this city yesterday, from St. Louis, reports the steamer Trapper snagged at Kaskaskia, on her way to this city from St. Louis. After discharging her freight at Kaskaskia she returned to St. Louis for repairs.

The steamer Pre-emption, hence for St. Louis, was reported, as the Meteor passed the mouth of the Ohio, to have been snagged and sunk at Turkey Island, above St. Genevieve. She had thrown overboard about sixty-five tons of freight, by which means she was got about.

The steamer Pawnee is also reported aground at Rush Island. [N. O. Bulletin.]

LAWYERS' DIARY. Nov. 13.  
CALENDAR OF CIRCUIT COURT. This Day—220, 392, 161, 121, 228, 365, 388, 399, 391, 394, 400, 132, 319, 363, 75, 147, 128, 138, 4, 6, 285, 339, 353, 364, 372, 412, 417, 130, 131, 144, 150, 179, 187, 199, 211, 214, 227, 228, 234, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553